



# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 109

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1963

No. 104

## House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. Boggs.

Rev. Stanley Kiehl Gambell, minister, the Woodland Presbyterian Church, 42d and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, whose quietness settles upon us with the rest of the night and whose movement surges again within us in the brightness of day; whose inspired conviction abides that the wise man should not glory in his wisdom, nor the mighty man in his might, nor the rich man in his riches but rather, every man should be pleased in knowing Thee, God of love and judgment both; in the fear of the living Lord, in the trembling of human enthusiasm, and in the will of the angel's heaven, we come to Thee.

Be merciful unto us, or no right have we to speak; be watchful of us lest, asking without believing, we make a farce of all our faith.

Lord, while we tell each other how to do more and more things, wilt Thou not tell us what ought to be done; when we have stood looking upon the world at its worst, command then to kneel and to seek that the worsened world may believe us at our best; when the best fruits of our labors and deliberations tumble to earth, beaten and swept by some unexpected wind of destruction or adversity, then whisper to us once again that not as much in man's reasoning as in God's reckoning does the good fruit of life and labor have its chance to ripen; when we think we have done enough, then tell us that divine order and hallowed success come from doing better than just enough.

Lord, to this end bless our beloved country; bless our devoted President; bless this body of leaders.

Hasten the day when "love of wisdom and the wisdom of love" shall be one. And we shall be forever grateful unto Thee, believe us, Lord.

For the Master's sake. Amen.

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The

Chair lays before the House a communication from the Speaker.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOM,  
July 10, 1963.

I hereby designate the Honorable HALE BOGGS to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On June 21, 1963:

H.R. 79. An act to require authorization for certain appropriations for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H.R. 131. An act to provide for the renewal of certain municipal, domestic, and industrial water supply contracts entered into under the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1286. An act for the relief of Lt. Claude V. Wells;

H.R. 1561. An act for the relief of Melborn Keat;

H.R. 2439. An act to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to the Boy Scouts of America for use in the 1964 National Jamboree, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2821. An act to authorize modification of the repayment contract with the Grand Valley Water Users' Association;

H.R. 3574. An act to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the use of the Department of the Air Force of certain public lands of the United States at Cuddeback Lake Air Force Range, Calif., for defense purposes;

H.R. 3626. An act for the relief of Ronnie E. Hunter;

H.R. 4349. An act for the relief of Robert O. Nelson and Harold E. Johnson;

H.R. 6441. An act to amend Public Law 86-272, as amended, with respect to the reporting date; and

H.J. Res. 180. Joint resolution to authorize the continued use of certain lands within the Sequoia National Park by portions of an existing hydroelectric project.

On June 29, 1963:

H.R. 2651. An act to extend for 1 year the period during which responsibility for the placement and foster care of dependent children, under the program of aid to families with dependent children under title IV of the Social Security Act, may be exercised by a public agency other than the agency administering such aid under the State plan;

H.R. 2827. An act to extend until June 30, 1966, the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory;

H.R. 4174. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1964, the suspension of duties for metal scrap, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5795. An act to provide a 3-year suspension of certain restrictions in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, on the withdrawal from the Treasury of postal appropriations;

H.R. 6755. An act to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates;

H.R. 6791. An act to continue for 2 years the existing reduction of the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 467. Joint resolution amending section 221 of the National Housing Act to extend for 2 years the broadened eligibility presently provided for mortgage insurance thereunder; and

H.J. Res. 508. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1964, and for other purposes.

On July 8, 1963:

H.R. 1492. An act to provide for the sale of certain reserved mineral interests of the United States in certain real property owned by Jack D. Wishart and Juanita H. Wishart;

H.R. 1819. An act to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide additional choice of health benefits plans, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1937. An act to amend the act known as the "Life Insurance Act" of the District of Columbia, approved June 19, 1934, and the act known as the "Fire and Casualty Act" of the District of Columbia, approved October 3, 1940;

H.R. 3537. An act to increase the jurisdiction of the municipal court for the District of Columbia in civil actions, to change the names of the court, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5367. An act to designate the Bear Creek Dam on the Lehigh River, Pa., as the Francis E. Walter Dam;

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H.R. 5860. An act to amend section 407 of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended; and

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution to change the name of Short Mountain lock and dam and reservoir in the State of Oklahoma to Robert S. Kerr lock and dam and reservoir.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1518. An act for the relief of Barbara Theresa Lazarus; and

H.R. 6681. An act to improve the active duty promotion opportunity of Air Force officers from the grade of major to the grade of lieutenant colonel.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 330. An act to amend chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that after the expiration of the Korean conflict veterans' education and training program, approval of courses under the war orphans' educational assistance program shall be by State approving agencies;

S. 496. An act for the relief of Enrico Agostini and Celestino Agostini;

S. 901. An act for the relief of William Herbert vom Rath;

S. 1064. An act to amend the act redefining the units and establishing the standards of electrical and photometric measurements to provide that the candela shall be the unit of luminous intensity;

S. 1291. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity; and

S.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution providing for U.S. participation in the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.

## ACTIVE DUTY PROMOTION OPPORTUNITY OF AIR FORCE OFFICERS

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 6681) to improve the active duty promotion opportunity of Air Force officers from the grade of major to the grade of lieutenant colonel, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the Act of September 1, 1961, Public Law 87-194 (75 Stat. 424), is amended by striking out the figure '1963' and inserting the figure '1965' in place thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## FIGHTING COMMUNIST SUBVERSION

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, at long last I can take the floor of this House and congratulate the administration for taking a firm position with regard to Communist subversion.

Most wholeheartedly I commend the President for rejecting the request of Prime Minister Cheddi B. Jagan of British Guiana for economic aid. To extend economic assistance to leftists or Communist leaders only serves to add popularity to them and their ideology. It undermines our own freedom.

In this connection, Mr. Speaker, let me add a further thought. It seems to me that the United States right now should take an equally hard attitude with other nations in the Western Hemisphere. Why give economic or military aid to other countries who are unwilling to cooperate with us in our inter-American campaign against Communist subversion from Cuba?

Recently four of the most influential Latin nations abstained and one voted against us in the Council of the Organization of American States when we urged all American Republics to exercise strict control over Communist activities. Communism's chief target, Venezuela and also Brazil, Mexico and Haiti, sidestepped this issue while Chile dissented thereby greatly nullifying the effectiveness of our campaign to oppose Castro's Soviet beachhead in Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the President for declining the request of Cheddi B. Jagan, and urge a policy along the same line of withholding foreign aid from other Latin American countries who refuse to join us in fighting Communist subversion in the Western World.

## HON. BOB SIKES

(Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I unhappily, was not on the floor when many of my colleagues paid deserved tribute to the dean of our Florida delegation in this House, the Honorable R.L.F., as we affectionately know him, Bob Sikes for having served in this House longer than any other Representative from Florida.

The only indiscretion, in the opinion of some, that Bob Sikes ever committed was when, in 1934, in a moment of friendly weakness, he managed my campaign when I first ran for the other body, in his county. Naturally, I carried his county, with his leadership, by an overwhelming majority.

I first came to know Bob when he was the able and militant publisher of a very successful weekly paper. I observed with pride as he came to be a member of the house of representatives in the Florida

Legislature and I had great pleasure in seeing him come to the House in 1941 and in being his colleague in the Congress for 10 years while I was a Member of the other body. During that time I had the privilege of his cordial cooperation as a distinguished Member of this House.

The years have been kind to Bob. It is generally agreed in Florida that Bob could have become Governor if he had been willing to give up or interrupt his career in this House, but he chose to remain. I am glad to say, in this House and here he has rendered distinguished service to his district, his State, and to his country. I know that we all happily anticipate a continuation of his leadership for many meaningful years to come.

## CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 93, on July 9, I am recorded as voting "nay." I voted "yea" and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

## SAFETY STANDARDS FOR AUTOMOBILE SEAT BELTS

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 423 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 134) to provide that seat belts sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use in motor vehicles shall meet certain safety standards. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, after which I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 423 provides for consideration of H.R. 134, a bill by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS] to provide that seat belts sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use in motor vehicles shall meet certain safety standards. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

whose business is faith and morals, say nothing these days in condemnation of the lack of family responsibility. They condone misconduct by tacit acquiescence. They seem too busy to have time for the less popular job of fighting downright sin."

#### SPIRITUAL INERTIA OR SLEEPINESS

If ever there was urgency needed in sounding the alarm-clock shout of the Apostle Paul—"tis now. 'It is high time to awake out of sleep.'"

#### EMPTY RITUALISM

The error that substitutes ceremonies for the saving grace of our Lord—form before faith. And I remind you this is not confined to the liturgical churches, but you and I can be guilty of empty ritualism at this moment. History shows that when pagantry and procession overshadow trust and obedience—the night of religious decay has fallen.

#### OPPOSITION TO BIBLE TRUTH

The deepest sin of American Christendom is that it has to a great extent turned from the Book which has made it great and denied Jesus whose Gospel brought the Founding Fathers to our shores. Such churches and preachers are awarded with widespread applause. In this crisis hour when the churches should call the people to repentance and faith, when our theological seminaries should be graduating young preachers who are saturated with the truth, some in our pulpits are piddling around with pet themes which can never lead men to the Lord.

Such calls for a 20th century reformation. Today churches are wavering when they should stand, denying when they should affirm, upholding men when they should exalt Christ. Too, this calls not only for men in the clergy with a faith and courage like unto Martin Luther, but valiant defenders of the faith among our lay people, men and women who have followed Hezekiah and "sanctified themselves to cleanse the House of the Lord."

#### CONCLUSION

It is no wonder that this 20th Century Society for the Promotion of Atheism is gaining such headway. In 3 successive years they have had favorable rulings by the Supreme Court, each decision eroding a little more of our religious liberty and freedom. As I indicated last Sunday, already a suit has been filed in a California superior court by the American Civil Liberties Union challenging the constitutionality of including the reference to God in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States. As I said 1 year ago this Sunday, Justice Douglas invited these ever-increasing court tests by his concurring opinion, denoting in the footnotes how he felt about every area of our national life which still has any references to God.

Now, in the face of this where are the people of God?—out rationalizing. Where were they when the cases were argued before the Supreme Court? Where are they now since the decisions have been rendered? Listen: "There seems to be little to be gained by discussing the matter and reacting to the decision." Baptist Courier Editorial: "A group of prominent educators, lawyers, editors, and religious leaders representing diverse religious commitments and reflecting varied reactions to the Supreme Court ruling, met in New York 2 days after the ruling was issued. They agreed that the Court's principle of 'wholesome neutrality' is not only cognizant of religious liberty, but aware that American institutions presuppose a Supreme Being and looks favorably upon the chaplaincy, congressional prayers and other national practices."

Who is standing with Justice Potter Stewart as he consistently and staidly dissents

Footnotes at end of speech.

with the majority of the Court. He says in his dissenting opinion: "I cannot agree with what seems to me the insensitive definition of the 'establishment clause' contained in the Court's opinion. There is involved in these cases a substantial free exercise claim on the part of those who affirmatively desire to have their children's school day open with the reading of the passages from the Bible \* \* \*. If religious exercises are held to be an impermissible activity in schools, religion is placed at an artificial and 'state created,' disadvantage." He continues by asserting that "according to the decision of the majority, the Government is supporting a religion of secularism and further supporting the beliefs of those who think that religious exercises should be conducted only in private."

Now, I come again to say the need is for the churches of our Lord to be so cleansed, purified, energized, and empowered that we can stand with this man and all who are seeking to protect our liberty and not with an atheist who is quoted as saying "I'm a troublemaker at heart and don't give a damn what people think. I would turn every church into a sanatorium, a hospital, or a school so it would accomplish some good."

<sup>1</sup> Romans 13: 11.

<sup>2</sup> The Baptist Courier, vol. 95, No. 25 (June 27, 1963), p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Christianity To-Day, vol. VII, No. 20, July 5, 1963, p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> Emphasis by the author.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 30.

### Address by Hon. Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, Before the 50th National Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1963

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in my extension of remarks, I include a very informative and effective speech made by the majority leader, the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], to the delegates and members attending the 50th National Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress that took place at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., on June 7, 1963. There is no more dedicated Member of Congress in all fields of legislative activity than the distinguished majority leader.

The address follows:

ADDRESS BY HON. CARL ALBERT OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, first of all, I would like to bring a word of greeting from my colleagues in the House of Representatives all of whom are aware of the importance of the leadership which this organization has given to the development of our natural resources and particularly our water resources. Second, I would like to advise that the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN McCORMACK, would personally have been here to extend a word of greeting and to deliver an address which he had prepared had it not been for illness in his family which required his return to Boston last

night. All the Members of the Congress are aware of the impact which the work of this great organization has had upon the development of this country, because it has been during the lifetime of this organization that water conservation and resource conservation generally has become an important and ever-increasingly important fact in American life.

Today the impetus to proceed as quickly as we can with the development of our rivers and harbors in all aspects is proceeding. This means flood control, navigation, improved harbors, power, soil conservation, recreation and wildlife. All these things, of course, add to the strength and to the opportunities of our American people. I congratulate, personally, this organization upon its work, upon the quality and character of its membership which reaches to every section of the United States and includes among its numbers high-ranking officials of government, State, National and local, and leaders in every walk of life.

In Oklahoma, we have become, as few other States, I think, water conscious. This has been due to several things. First, to the realization that we cannot any longer rely upon a tenant-farmer agricultural economy. Second, to the great leadership that the late Senator Kerr gave to this movement in our State and to the Nation. Bob Kerr, when he died, had reached a position of eminence in Government shared by few other men, in many areas, but the one which was nearest and dearest to his heart was that of the development of water resources, and it is largely because of the impact of his life that the great strides are being made now in my State and in my section of the country.

I am personally devoted to the ideals of this organization. I extend my thanks to you, as a Member of Congress, and my best wishes to you for this conference and for a successful year ahead. Thank you very much.

*Carl Albert*  
Cuban Assets Frozen

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS**

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 10, 1963

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "Did Someone Goof?" published in the New York Herald Tribune recently.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### DID SOMEONE GOOF?

Yesterday's announcement that the Treasury Department has frozen Cuban assets in this country, estimated at \$33 million, raises disturbing questions.

The first is: Why has the action come so late, at 12:01 a.m., on July 8, 1963, after Castro and his Communist regime presumably had months and even years in which to withdraw much larger sums than the \$20 million they now have in this country? (The rest of the \$33 million apparently was left here by individual Cubans for safekeeping.)

Is this a case of locking the stable after the horse has escaped?

The State Department relates the freeze to the recent resolution by the Organization of American States, designed to contain Communist subversion emanating from Cuba. At the same time it recognizes that our action is a unilateral one. This raises the

# Appendix

## It Is Heartbreaking To See a Great Nation Dying

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT W. WATSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1963

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1963, Dr. Archie Ellis, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Columbia, S.C., and an outstanding leader of the Southern Baptist Convention, delivered a most inspiring and thought-provoking message entitled: "It Is Heartbreaking To See a Great Nation Dying," which I should like to share with my colleagues.

His concern should be caught by all Americans who are shocked by the decision of the Supreme Court on June 17 upholding the desire of a handful of atheists to mock God as against the overwhelming number of most Americans to honor Him both in public and privately.

We need more citizens, clergy and laymen alike, who will stand up and speak out for the preservation of "the edifice of constitutional liberty."

The sermon follows:

IT'S HEARTBREAKING TO SEE A GREAT NATION DYING

(By Dr. R. Archie Ellis)

For more than 10 years I have been classified as an alarmist, because of the deep conviction I have concerning the trends in our American Government. However, I come again on this weekend prior to the observance of the 187th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, to deliver my soul to you. And convinced of this I am, that this is not alarm, but realism. And, as I do, I urge you as citizens of the Kingdom of God, first, and then, as citizens of this beloved land to do certain things which are spelled out in God's Word.

Why the urgency? Ten years ago, approximately, the Camden News carried an editorial under the caption which I have chosen as my subject, "It's Heartbreaking To See a Great Nation Dying."

"It's heartbreaking to see a great nation dying when you know that it could have been saved."

"That statement was made to the editor of the Camden News just last week by a man of national prominence, who has a thorough grasp of the situation which exists in this country today."

"He had no sooner made the remark than he checked himself and asked that, because of his far-flung connections, his name not be used if we quoted him."

"But there was no mistaking his feelings. He spoke in solemn tone and the quiver in his voice indicated that he meant what he said and that he felt it very deeply."

"He said that this was the saddest New Year of his life. He felt that progress had been made last year by those seeking to destroy a free America and make it a regimented state—and that they will make even

greater headway in the year which lies ahead."

Then the editors of the newspaper in our neighboring city continued:

"And so the leak in the dam gets bigger and bigger and unless something happens quickly to awaken the masses from their lethargy and to unite those of us, who want to save this as a free America, into a band of steel. It is but a question of time until the dam breaks. Let us hope and pray that this 'something' may happen before it is everlastingly too late."

The editorial ends with this quotation from Daniel Webster:

"Other misfortunes may be borne or their effects overcome. If disastrous war should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhausts our Treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolates and lays waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation they will grow green again and ripen to future harvests."

"It were but a trifle even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered by the dust of the valley. All these may be rebuilt."

"But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government?"

"Who shall rear again the well-proportioned columns of constitutional liberty?"

"Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites National sovereignty with States rights, individual security, and public prosperity?"

"No, if these columns fall they will not be raised again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be consigned to a mournful and melancholy immortality. Bitter tears, however, will flow over them than were shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the monuments of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw, the edifice of constitutional liberty."

Let me cite you further an editorial from the South Carolina Christian Advocate which was carried by the Columbia State recently. The editor of this Methodist journal, Dr. McCay Brabham, writes:

"From our reading of history of the past and present centuries, we recall some steps which have been taken effectively to bring an end to freedom and expedite the control of the people by governments in power."

Then he lists seven of these steps. I cite you the last four:

"4. The abolition of property rights, which thereby removes the ability to sustain life without recourse to handouts from governmental authority."

"5. Control of the educational process by the same authority."

"6. The exercise by the central government of police power above and beyond the necessities of military defense and necessity."

"7. The deprecation of religion and the relegation of its practice to areas outside of the areas of conflict and involvement in daily life."

"Which of these steps have already been taken, and which are now proposed for our Nation, each of us may see for himself."

"Regardless of the reasons for taking these steps, whether it be in freedom's name or as outright steps toward the achievement of dictatorship, when these things have been accomplished in a nation's life, then 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people has perished from that portion of the earth.'"

Last Sunday morning I tried to pinpoint the specific trends which give me great fear, to the neglect of pointing out a more specific course of action. In pleading for prayer, humble, repentant prayer, I suggested that this one thing may lead to other things which we could do; let us pursue this for a moment.

Too often, I fear, our whole concept of prayer is somewhat distorted. We conceive of it as a means to capture the ear of God with our complaints and our wishes. However, if we come to the place of prayer and leave that place and do nothing about it, perhaps it would have been better not to have gone. However, as we examine the prayer life of Jesus, invariably positive action followed His periods of prayer.

You will observe that on one occasion He spent the whole night in prayer and returned to find hundreds of people who needed healing—physical and spiritual. Again, observe Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane as he prays for God's complete will to be done. He leaves the garden to do the will of His Father, even though it meant death on the Cross.

I. I suggest that we as Christians, mount an offensive in this matter and be done with a defensive role in the face of a handful of atheists.

1. Why have we not done so in the past?

A. Could it be that we long to be inoffensive, assuring our personal popularity?

B. Or are we afraid that someone will accuse us of playing politics?

2. We must, with every means at a Christian's disposal, fight for that which we believe to be right. How many people in Washington know of our attitudes? Our recourse must be to the Congress. Several of the Members of Congress from our State have introduced legislation to return to us the religious freedom which we cherish and the right of free exercise in religion. Do they know of our approval and approbation?

II. We must set our houses in order.

1. The Church—II Chronicles 29: 15.

Hezekiah, the God-fearing son of a God-hating father, had no sooner come into power than he resolved to help bring back his people to Jehovah, cleanse the Temple and destroy the hideous idols his father had built. It took courage for Hezekiah to oppose the practices of his own father, just as it required bravery and determination for Luther to battle against the errors of his forefathers. Fearlessness and faith are going to be required in our times if we are going to set our house in order. But the church of Jesus Christ must be cleansed and it must begin here with you and me. Cleansed from what?

#### WORLDLINESS

Where is the line of demarcation that in former times separated the goddess throngs from the Godly company of those who worshipped our Christ? People can join thousands of churches in the United States without making a profession of faith in Christ as Saviour and Lord. But what is even worse, they can remain members in good standing even though their whole wanton, wicked conduct shrieks its protest against the Word of God.

George Sokolsky published a syndicated column in some of the newspapers of America for years and in one of these columns he had the following to say: "We seem to have grown accustomed to all sorts of social horrors, and what is more, even the clergy,

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question: Is the OAS to serve as a cover for unilateral goofing by someone in Washington?

Finally, if the administration is serious about blocking Cuban transfer of funds to be used for subversive purposes, what can it do about Canadian, British, Swiss and other European banks which are doing business with Castro and are in a position to circumvent the belated action by Washington?

If the answer is nothing, then Castro is unlikely to feel much of a squeeze as a result of the freeze.

## English as a Second Language

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Wednesday, July 10, 1963*

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, teachers and school administrators of our Nation have never hesitated to experiment when new needs confront students. If we were able to look into every classroom of the United States during an ordinary schoolday, we would find instructors finding lively ways to present new facts or old truths. They must be as least as concerned with basic values as they are with a changing technology. They must think of students as individuals whose merits should be developed. Too often, however, disadvantage must be fought before merit can be discovered.

In West New York, N.J., school authorities and teachers decided last October that they had to do something about one such disadvantage—a language barrier that prevented Puerto Rican and Cuban youngsters from participating in school and community life to the full.

To combat social isolation and to develop the talents and interests of these students, teachers developed new techniques, including a telephone communication system, other audiovisual aids, bilingual texts, and joint meetings with parents. West New York now even has a bilingual PTA bulletin.

Mr. President, the West New York experiment has already helped 194 children, and there has not been a single problem of delinquency or segregation. To help other communities learn from this experience, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record a copy of an article from the Hudson Dispatch of last October and an excellent summary of results by John J. White, Jr., superintendent of schools in West New York.

There being no objection, the article and summary were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### TO GEAR NEW WEST NEW YORK PROGRAM FOR SPANISH PUPILS

West New York Board of Education last night began a program to help Spanish-speaking students in the school system learn American customs and manner of conversation.

John White, school superintendent, said that there are 149 Spanish-speaking students

in West New York schools. Most of them are between the ages of 8 and 15 and study in classes in the 3d and 8th grade levels.

In the past, they have received special tutoring after school hours by two West New York teachers. But the marked increase in Spanish-speaking students has resulted in the new program.

Superintendent White's plan is to assign three teachers, adept at the Spanish language and customs, to devote full time to the English-language education of the 149 youngsters.

The board agreed to the plan and advised White to begin action immediately.

He will begin screening the township teachers roster today to select the trio who will add the Latin element of the community.

White explained that there has been a marked increase in Spanish-speaking students and, the present educational system must be revised to aid these children.

#### ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

In the town of West New York, N.J. located within the greater metropolitan area where there has been a tremendous influx of Puerto Rican and Cuban families within the past 2 years the adjustment and orientation of the non-English speaking child is showing notable results in a current experimental school program.

The local school authorities acting on the knowledge that educational and sociological problems are the natural products of the inability to communicate, resolved to deal with the situation at once.

Two regular grade teachers, Mrs. Miriam Goldstein and Mrs. Audrey Lebow, who have a working knowledge of Spanish were assigned to study the problem full time. A month's survey of general conditions in the metropolitan area, attendance at full day conferences of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth in Columbia University and New York University, meetings with the committee of the New York City Board of Education for the Puerto Rican study, observation of classes in English as a second language, all revealed the fact that time was of the essence and that the improvement of a teacher-parent-child-community relationship finds its best solution in bringing to a minimum the language barrier.

A program to achieve this was established in October of 1962. Children remained in the classrooms to which they had been assigned so that they might share in such subjects as music, art, physical education, home economics and woodshop and thus become well integrated within their own age group. But for an hour daily they have been attending a special subject known as English as a second language. This course is being given by the two teachers who made the original survey and who are continuing their education in this field after hours. Because there was great diversity of intelligence, social background and intellect, the criterion for grouping was age level. (In the case of the Cuban children many had been withdrawn from the schools in Cuba rather than have them submit to Communist indoctrination. In some cases they had been deprived of almost 2 years of school.) Four groups daily are handled by each of the teachers in different schools.

The course favors the aural oral approach which is the manner in which young people learn their native language. However the older group (ages 15 to 17) progressed to the writing of masterful compositions.

Materials used were a battery of bilingual texts, English as a second language series, source references from the Puerto Rican study, musical instruments, pictures, tape recorders, a complete telephone communication system set up by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and other audiovisual aids all directed to giving knowledge and confidence in the use of English. Although

speech patterns and linguistics are the principal business of each period a considerable amount of time is given to social adjustment.

Children and their teachers are encouraged to use the non-English department as a means of communication with the family. Parents write notes to say that they are eager for information about homework, discipline, health and safety habits. They attend meetings of the PTA whose bulletin is now bilingual and whose meetings are equipped to meet with those who cannot speak English. There is set aside a period each day when students may come for special guidance and questions. Some of the families are Negro. There appears to be complete acceptance and unquestioned integration among the children in school and at the general meetings.

One hundred ninety-four children received this help. It has been possible within 10 months to make many worthwhile adjustments. Twenty-seven of these children are graduating and considered well prepared to enter the local high school. Seventy-two others have, during the course of the term, been gradually elevated to their own age grade level. Of the remaining 95 there has been considerable improvement and further adjustments are anticipated next fall.

To continue their summer training, book lists have been provided on the law reading high interest level. Field trips to the local library, instruction in the Dewey decimal system and a knowledge of privilege and responsibility have been provided and a very large number of these children are now regular borrowers.

There is not a single problem of delinquency or segregation. Each period opens with the national anthem and the salute to the flag and these are met with pleasant alacrity. It appears that the town of West New York may set an example in understanding to the Nation.

JOHN J. WHITE, JR.,  
Superintendent of Schools.

JUNE 1963.

## Reserve Officers Serving in the Congress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CARL VINSON**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 10, 1963*

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, all of us are aware that sitting with us in this body is a large number of our colleagues who have served in the armed services, some of them wearing decorations for extraordinary valor in combat, and all of them committed and dedicated to additional service in the uniform of their country should the necessity arise.

The Nation honors those who have served in time of peril. All of us recognize that they, alongside millions of their fellow citizens, have done their part to preserve our freedoms.

Members of Congress are drawn from all walks of life. In our Nation, the broad base of our citizenry also is the broad base of our military service.

There is no element in our citizenry, nor any favored group which is exempt from military service in time of mobilization.

Significant service is being rendered today by Members of Congress who also

maintain their positions, and their proficiency, in the Reserve Forces.

These Members of Congress, in the event of a national emergency, are subject to call to take their places in the armed services.

We would regret to see them leave this body, even temporarily, but we would honor them for so doing, as we honor them today for their voluntary commitment to do so.

The Reserve Officers Association of the United States, at its recent national convention, took note of these facts, and adopted a resolution to place in the National "Minute Man" Memorial Building, a congressional hall in the ROA Building that will be constructed here in the District of Columbia. This patriotic resolution enunciates principles I am sure we can all embrace.

The Reserve Officers Association is to be commended for calling public attention to congressional service in the Armed Forces Reserves, and in planning to establish permanent recognition of this dedicate group of citizen-reservists of the United States.

The Reserve Officers Association resolution follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 3—RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

CONGRESSIONAL HALL, ROA MEMORIAL BUILDING

Whereas the national defense system of the United States throughout its history has been based upon the principle that every citizen was committed to meet the obligations to service of the Nation when enemy hostilities threatened; and

Whereas Reserve Forces laws of today were enacted in order to maintain this citizen-reservist concept, embracing as it does the will of the United States and her citizenry to resist any threat to the Nation's freedom and democratic way of life; and

Whereas in the noblest spirit of the citizen-reservist tradition the Members of the Congress provided through their lawmaking authority for new and unprecedented obligations for training upon many thousands of men and women of the Reserve Forces of the Nation; and

Whereas the service in the Reserve Forces of Members of the Congress, in the same manner as men and women from every other walk of life in the Nation serve, has been an inspiration to other reservists, a stimulus to the Reserve Forces programs, and an incentive to voluntary service in the Reserves; and

Whereas service in the Reserve Forces requires a high sense of dedication and a genuine personal sacrifice on the part of Members of Congress, as it does every other reservist whose service in the Reserves requires time, energy and talent beyond his civil life calling: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, That Members of the National House of Representatives and the Senate, who also serve in the Reserve Forces, are deserving of the gratitude of every citizen; and be it further

Resolved, That, in recognition of the tradition their service exalts, and in praise of their example that no select part of the Nation's citizenry is exempt from an obligation to military service, that we perpetuate a tribute to the citizen-soldier Members of the Congress of the United States by establishing in the Memorial Building a Congressional Hall.

Adopted by the national convention June 14, 1963.

Attest

JOHN T. CARLTON,  
Executive Director.

## "The Price of Freedom," Discussed by Dr. A. A. Grusendorf

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 10, 1963

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, in an address to the Rotary Club in New Braunfels, Tex., on May 22, 1963, Prof. Arthur A. Grusendorf of the Division of Social Sciences of Southwest Texas State College, at San Marcos, Tex., delivered a stirring address on human rights and freedoms which members of his audience have called to my attention.

Dr. Grusendorf's address was entitled "The Price of Freedom." The speech by this Texas educator is timely, so clearly stated and so well directed toward the great struggle for human liberty in which so many of our people are currently engaged, that I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

(By Arthur A. Grusendorf)

Human society is a vast stream of experience involving a complex pattern of human relations. The question of the position and role of the individual in this stream has been given a great deal of thought since ancient times. The focal point in this question concerns itself with considerations of independence versus dependence, of rights of the individual and the limitations imposed upon them by society, and, ultimately, of individual human freedom. The answer to the question of the relation of individual to society has been stated in a variety of ways in different societies at different times since the beginning of history. It is not the purpose of this talk to review the history of thought which embodies the answers to the question raised. It is the purpose, rather, to restate the answer to this question which the founders of this Nation formulated—the answer which has through the years since the beginning of this Nation provided the foundation for the American dream. This is the dream which has been spelled out as the "American Creed," which derives its substance from the Declaration of Independence and the preamble to the Constitution of the United States. In the Declaration of Independence it is stated, among other things, that—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

In the preamble to the Constitution it is stated that—

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, estab-

lish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Thus, we have before us, in simplest terms, the answer to the question of human freedom—the blessings of liberty—and the way by which it is to be secured, namely, by government, duly constituted, in accordance with the will of the people themselves.

The title of this talk is "The Price of Freedom." This expression implies that freedom is not something that is either naturally assured to all men or automatically maintained in human society. The creation of a nation of free men, who proposed to provide the consent for the establishment of government and its continued operation, required the best that men could give in thought and effort. So, also, will freedom, and the other values cherished by free men, endure only as a result of continued thought and effort. Freedom cannot ever be taken for granted, as there are always those who would destroy it for others in order to secure for themselves the powers by which they would subjugate the will of other men to their own—to usurp for themselves the power to deny the full exercise of constitutional rights and freedom to others. This is a constant threat, and it is posed not only by external powers but also by special interest groups within this Nation which would destroy human freedom through subversion or force. Those are the groups which always represent the fringes, either on the extreme left or the extreme right. Those are the groups which place themselves outside the limits of that great concourse of dedicated Americans of good will whose lives exemplify the American Creed in action and the hope of the future of this Nation.

With this brief statement of the philosophy of human freedom and how it was intended to be secured for the people of the United States, and with a reminder that freedom is not self-perpetuating, but is ever in danger of being destroyed by forces from without and from within, I shall now turn briefly to a consideration of the basic means at hand for making certain that we shall continue to enjoy the freedom we know and cherish, and which is the rightful heritage of all the people of the United States.

The first of these means, I am convinced, is education, of which public education is the corner stone. Free people are educated people—that is, people who understand (1) the nature and meaning of their social and political philosophy and (2) the forms that the enemies of freedom take, whether they are external or internal. We hear a great deal today of the need for more and better trained technicians, e.g., scientists and engineers. Perhaps we shall all agree concerning this need. But I know of no area of human affairs in relation to which we need to do a more realistic job of educating than the area of human relations. Education which fosters the growth of human freedom and the concept of human dignity has to do with bringing an understanding and an appreciation of the very principles of the inalienable rights of man and human freedom within the framework or organized society. In short, we need to educate the generations as they come and go to understand and appreciate the values that are basic to the life purposes of free men. If we are fortunate enough to live out the normal life span, we should understand the human values that made our lives worthwhile. If we are to die for our country, as hundreds of thousands have done, we must make sure that we understand why we give our lives. We must make sure that we know that the values we are asked to defend with our very lives are the values that are